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# OLD COPP'S HILL

AND

BURIAL GROUND;

WITH

HISTORICAL SKETCHES,

BY

E. MACDONALD,

SUPERINTENDENT, COPP'S HILL.

JULY, 1895.

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BOSTON:

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PRESS.

1895.



*Very Truly Yours*  
*Edward MacDonald.*



## Old Copp's Hill and Burial Ground,

WITH

### Historical Sketches.

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#### COPP'S HILL.

It is a fact not often called to mind, perhaps, that, of the three hills from which Boston took one of her popular names, and from which one of her main thoroughfares is named, no one retains its original form. Fort Hill has disappeared, and the name given to that locality serves merely to puzzle the young generation. Beacon Hill has long since lowered its summit, upon which glowed the fires from which it took its name. And not even Copp's Hill has been spared; seven feet have been taken from its highest point, and Snowhill Street has been cut through its western border. Like Boston, Copp's Hill has been known by three popular names: the first, Milfield, or Windmill Hill, was so called because in 1653, "The windmill, which was used to grind the settlers' corn, was brought from Cambridge and placed upon the summit. This was the first windmill erected in the town." It was afterward called Snow Hill, and then Copp's Hill, which name it bears at the present time; but it is not known when the hill took its present name. It was so called from William Copp, who owned a house and lot on the south-east corner, near Prince Street. Mr. Copp's realty is thus recorded on page 14, in the "Original Book of Possessions" of the town of Boston, now kept in the archives of the city at the City Hall:

"The possessions of William Copp within the Limits of Boston: One house and Lott of half an acre in the Mill Pond, bounded with Thomas Buttolph south-east; John Button north-east, The Marsh on the south-west; and the River on the north-west."

The above is not dated, but there is reason to believe it was entered in 1644.

In the Probate Office for the County of Suffolk, there is a record of the will of William Copp, cordwainer. It was dated October 31, 1662, and proved April 27, 1670. Among the items of bequest are the following: "I give to my daughter Ruth my great kettle and little pot and chaffen dish." "I give to Lydia my little kettle and great pot." In the inventory is a line appraising "1 hour-glass and frying-pan, 12 shillings." The amount of the inventory is nearly £11, which was quite a large sum more than two centuries ago. His wife's name, Judith, is spelt "Goodeth" on the grave-stone, and also in his will.

The appearance of Copp's Hill is very different to-day from what it was at the time of the Revolution. At that time the hill terminated abruptly on the north-west side in a rugged cliff, almost inaccessible from the water side. Southerly, the ground fell away in an easy descent to the foot of North Square and the shore of the Mill Pond, while to the eastward a gradual slope conducted to the North Battery. The beach at the foot of the headland, opposite Charlestown, was made into a street with earth taken from the summit of the hill, which was where Snow-hill crosses it. This made Lynn Street — our Commercial Street extension — and afforded a continuous route along the water. Going north, the rising ground at Richmond Street indicates the beginning of the ascent. The foot of the hill on the north-easterly side, went in old times by the name of "New Guinea," it having been exclusively inhabited by colored people.

Copp's Hill in 1630 is thus described by Dr. Snow in the "History of Boston," page 105 :

"The hill at the north, rising to the height of about fifty feet above the sea, pre-ented then on its north-west brow an abrupt declivity, long after known as Copp's Hill steeps. Its summit, almost level, extended between Prince and Charter streets towards Christ Church; thence south a gentle slope led to the water, which washed the south side of Prince street below, and the north side above Thacher street as far as Salem; eastward from the church, a gradual descent led to the North Battery, which was considered the bottom of the hill. South-easterly the slope was still more gradual, and terminated at the foot of North square, leaving a knoll on the right, where at present stands the meeting-house of the Second Church."

From Copp's Hill, Burgoyne and Clinton witnessed the battle on Bunker Hill, and directed the battery.

## HUDSON'S POINT.

Copp's Hill rose gradually from Hudson's Point (which was at the north-east corner of the Hill), so called from Francis Hudson, the ferryman. The Ferry was between Gee's noted ship-yard and Hudson's Point. The ship-yard was owned by Mr. Joshua Gee, who also owned the land where the Gas-House now is, and nearly all the land on Copp's Hill between Charter, Prince, and Snowhill streets. At this Point, Annie Pollard, the first white woman who landed in Boston, jumped ashore. She lived to be nearly one hundred and five years of age. It is also noted as the place where the British landed their wounded after the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was afterwards used as a fortification, and called the North Battery. The work erected by the British on Copp's Hill,—from which they opened a tremendous fire on the Americans, which, with the fire that came from the fleet, was enough to appall even veteran troops, and from which the shells came that set Charlestown on fire,—was on the summit of the eminence, which was some seven feet higher than at the present time, and was located near the south-west corner of the Cemetery, nearly opposite Rev. Mr. Edes' tomb. "When visited in the year 1776, it was found to consist of a few barrels of earth which formed parapets, and three Twenty-Eight Pounders mounted on carriages, were found spiked within. The Battery was covered with a small earth-work to the rear, designed for infantry." (An old engraving, which the writer has seen, represents a row of tents covering the side of the Hill between the summit and Charter Street). All traces of these works were removed in 1807, when the summit was lowered.

Copp's Hill was visited by Christian people nine years before the settlement of Boston. The first visit of the Plymouth Company to Copp's Hill was in 1621, and is thus referred to by Prince in his "Chronology":

"The Governor chuses 10 men with Squanto and two other savages, to go in the shallop, Tuesday, Sept. 18; at midnight, the tide serving, we set sail; next day got into the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, about 20 leagues north from Plymouth, and anchor next morning, we land under a cliff (Copp's Hill). The sachem of this place is Abbatimwat."

A portion of Copp's Hill, before it was so densely built upon, was used as a Promenade Ground and a place of recreation by the North Enders. On Charter Street, opposite the gate of the Cemetery, still stands one of the old houses, belonging to Mr. John B. Johnson, which not only has celebrated its centennial, but still retains the marks of British bullets. Paul Revere lived and died on Charter Street, at the West side of Revere Place. On the corner of Sheafe and Salem streets still stands the house where Robert Newman lived when he hung out the signal from the steeple of the North (or Christ) Church.

On Hull Street still stands the old Hart House and also the Galloupe House. The Galloupe House was erected nearly one hundred and sixty years since—in 1724—by a Mr. Clough; it was purchased by a Mr. Benjamin Gallop (afterward called Galloupe) in 1772; he died in 1776, just after the Declaration of Independence. The estate then became the property of his youngest son, Richard, and, at his death, it descended to his youngest daughter, who married Mr. William Marble, a well-known decorator of Boston, and was sold by him in 1877, a short time after the death of his wife, to the present owner. This house was occupied by British troops in 1775, and was the headquarters of General Gage on the day of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Its timbers were cut in the vicinity. The Snelling House, now standing on Hull Street, was occupied by British troops, who covered the cellar floor with tombstones taken from the Cemetery; the Snelling House on Salem Street was similarly used, but it has been demolished and replaced by a handsome brick building.

After the surrender of Quebec, the North Enders made an immense bonfire on Copp's Hill: "45 Tar Barrels, 2 Cords of Wood, a mast, spars, and boards, with 50 lbs of powder were set in a blaze; this, with a similar illumination on Fort Hill, was paid for by the province, together with 32 Gallons of Rum and much Beer." November 5th, 1765, Pope's Day, was celebrated by a union of the rival factions, who met in amity, and refreshed themselves under Liberty Tree, before proceeding to Copp's Hill, as was customary.

On January 24th, 1793, an ox was roasted on this Hill at a feast in honor of the French Revolution, and the horns were placed on a pole sixty feet high, and raised in Liberty Square.



### CHRIST CHURCH.

At the front of Hull Street stands the North Church (or Christ Church). It is seventy feet long, fifty feet wide, and thirty-five feet high. The walls are two and a half feet thick. The tower is twenty-four feet square, and its wall three and a half feet thick. The spire rises to the height of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and is a well-known guide for vessels entering the harbor. In 1804 the steeple was blown down and it was rebuilt in 1807. In 1846 it was found to be in a decaying condition and it became necessary to take it down. In August, 1847, the spire, or all above the upper windows, was raised from its fastenings and lowered from the height of one hundred and thirty feet to the pavement without damage or accident. That part which supported the spire was rebuilt, the architecture being carefully conformed to that of the original steeple. The

ball was opened and found to contain an account of the destruction of the steeple in 1804 and its restoration in 1807. These were replaced, with an account of the repairs in 1847, a copy of Dr. Eaton's Centennial Sermon and other historical documents.

The church was erected in 1723, and is the oldest public building in Boston with the exception of the Province House, which, however, has been very much altered. The Bible, Prayer Books, and Communion silver were given by George II., in 1733, and are now in use. The Royal Bible was printed at Oxford, in 1717, by John Basket, and is noted for the elegance of the printing and the engravings. It is of the "Vinegar edition." The massive christening basin was the gift of Arthur Savage, Esq., in 1730. The organ was made by Thomas Johnston in 1759; the interior was rebuilt by Mr. Goodrich about sixty years ago. The figures of the Cherubim in front of the organ and the Chandeliers were taken from a French vessel by the privateer *Queen of Hungary*, and presented to this church in 1746, by Captain Grushea. It also contains a bust of Washington, which was the first ever made of the "Father of his Country."

The chime of eight bells connected with the church is the oldest chime in America. They were brought from England in 1744, and were procured by subscription, Mr. John Rowe giving the freight. They cost £560; the charges for wheels and putting them in place, £93. The inscriptions on them are as follows: The tenor, first, says, *This peal of eight bells is the gift of a number of generous persons to Christ Church in Boston, New England, Anno 1744, A. R.* The second, *This Church was founded in the year 1723, Timothy Cutler, Doctor in Divinity, the first rector, A. R., 1744.* The third says, *We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A. R., 1744.* The fourth exclaims, *God preserve the Church of England, 1744.* The fifth commemorates, *William Shirley, Esq., Governour of the Massachusetts Bay in N. E., Anno 1744.* The sixth tells us, *The subscription for these bells was begun by John Hammock and Robt. Temple, Church Wardens, Anno 1743, completed by Robt. Jenkins and Ino. Gould, Church Wardens, 1744.* The seventh, *Since generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise, 1744;* and the eighth concludes, *Abel Rudhall of Gloucester cast us all, Anno 1744.*

When Charles River Bridge was opened on the 17th of June, 1786, they joined with the guns on Copp's Hill and on

Bunker Hill in celebrating the union of the two towns. They may be heard on each Sunday in the year, as in ye olden time.

“So have they rung a hundred years,  
And on the ears that heard them first  
The chiming of the starry spheres  
With their enrapturing tones has burst.”

From the steeple of this church were shown the signal lights of Paul Revere, by Robert Newman, the sexton, to notify Col. Conant and others, who waited on the Charlestown shore, as to which way the British troops would go — by land or sea. That evening he sat quietly in his house, assuming an unconcerned manner to avert the suspicion of the English officers who were quartered upon him, but impatiently expecting the arrival of a friend, a sea captain, who was watching the movements of the regulars.

“If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal light:  
One if by land and two if by sea:  
And I on the opposite shore will be  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm  
For the country folk to be up and arm.”

Mr. Newman succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his unwelcome guests, took down the church keys, and with two lanterns in his hand, went out, met his friend, heard the news he brought, opened the church door, locked it after him and went

“Up the wooden stairs with stealthy tread  
To the belfry chamber overhead  
And startled the pigeons from their perch  
On the sombre rafters that round him made  
Masses and moving shapes of shade,  
Up the light ladder slender and tall  
To the highest window in the wall.”

When his task was done Mr. Newman came down, passed through the church, jumped out of a back window, went round through Unity and Bennett streets to his house, and succeeded in entering it without being observed. The British found him in bed. They arrested him and threw him in jail. But he had taken such precautions that nothing could be proved and he was set at liberty.

On the 17th of October, 1878, a tablet, to commemorate the

incident, with the following inscription, was placed on the tower of the church, forty-two feet above the sidewalk:

THE SIGNAL LANTERNS OF  
PAUL REVERE,  
DISPLAYED IN THE STEEPLE OF THIS CHURCH,  
APRIL 18, 1775,  
WARNED THE COUNTRY OF THE MARCH  
OF THE BRITISH TROOPS TO  
LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

The tombs under the church number thirty-three. The first was built in 1732. In one of them were interred the Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., the first Rector of the Church, and his wife Eliza, both of whom died at the good old age of 81 years. In tomb No. 20, once rested the remains of Major Pitcairn, but they have long since been transferred to Westminster Abbey. Lynde M. Walter, the founder and first editor of the *Boston Transcript*, is buried here, in the Walter family tomb.

It is said that General Gage witnessed the burning of Charlestown and the Battle of Bunker Hill from this steeple. "Rev. William Montague, Rector of this church, was the person who received the ball taken from the body of General Warren, who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill." The first Rector of the church, Rev. Timothy Cutler, lived on the corner of Tileston and Salem streets.

The first Sunday School in New England and the first known to exist in America was established in connection with this church in 1815, in the old Academy next north of the church, by the Rev. Asa Eaton and Shubael Bell. Six months later a similar school was commenced in the Rev. Dr. Sharp's church, on Charles Street.

An interesting incident connected with the tombs under this church was related by Rev. Dr. Eaton, in his Centennial Sermon, delivered December 28th, 1823:

"The following fact, which in some ages would have excited the superstitious veneration of ignorance and bigotry, may be worth recording. Some years since, in 1812, while the workmen were employed in the Cemetery (under the church) building tombs, one of them found the earth so loose that he settled his bar into it the whole length with a single effort. The Super-



intendent directed him to proceed till he found solid earth. About six feet below the bottom of the cellar he found a coffin covered with coarse linen cloth sized with gum, which on boiling became white, and the texture as firm as if it had been recently woven. Within this coffin was another, protected from the air in a similar manner, and the furniture was not in the least injured by time. The flesh was sound and somewhat resembling that of an Egyptian mummy. The skin when cut appeared like leather. The sprigs of evergreen, deposited in the coffin, resembled the broad-leaved myrtle; the stem was elastic, the leaves fresh, and apparently in a state of vegetation. From the inscription it was found to be the body of Mr. Thomas, a native of New England, who died in Bermuda. Some of his family were among the founders of Christ Church. His remains when discovered had been entombed about eighty years. They were placed in the north-east corner of the Cemetery."

The stone so long concealed from observation was placed over them, but has since disappeared.

In 1782, the French fleet, under the command of Marquis de Vaudreuil, arrived at Boston, from Yorktown. While being piloted up the harbor, a seventy-four gun ship called the *Magnificent*, was wrecked on Lovell's Island. The pilot who was in charge was afterward sexton of this church. One morning, soon after his appointment, he found this couplet chalked on the church entrance:

*Don't you run this ship ashore  
As you did the seventy-four.*

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, for Seamen, on Parmenter Street, was built in 1845, through the efforts of the Rev. J. P. Robinson, who worked among sailors until his death, and was beloved by all who knew him. The Rev. J. M. Hillyar, who received a call several months since, is actively engaged in continuing the good work. This church is supported principally by contributions from friends. All are invited.

HANOVER STREET CHAPEL (Unitarian), was established in 1854, by the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. The Rev. Edwin J. Gerry has presided over this Chapel for the past twenty-four years, and during all this time he has done his utmost for the poor and needy. His sole aim seems to be the advancement of those over whom he is called to preside, and few ministers are as much loved and esteemed by the members of their congregation. Seats are free to all.

The remains of an arch were found while laying the foundation of a house on the east side of Henchman Street, about fifty years ago, and may still be seen in the cellar of the house opposite Henchman's Lane. One end of this arch is on Charter Street, the other on the water side of Commercial Street. It was part of a brick arch of large dimensions that, at the time of the French wars, was built by Capt. John Grushea, who commanded the privateer *Queen of Hungary*, and used as a place of deposit for captured goods. The opening, at the water's edge, was discovered about the time Lynn Street was filled in; at this point there was originally a high bank.

The New North Church stood on the corner of Hanover and Clark streets. The first building was erected in 1714, by the Second Congregational Society. The present edifice was built in 1804. In 1805 a bell made by Paul Revere was placed in the tower. This church is now owned and used by St. Stephen's Catholic Society, who have much enlarged it.

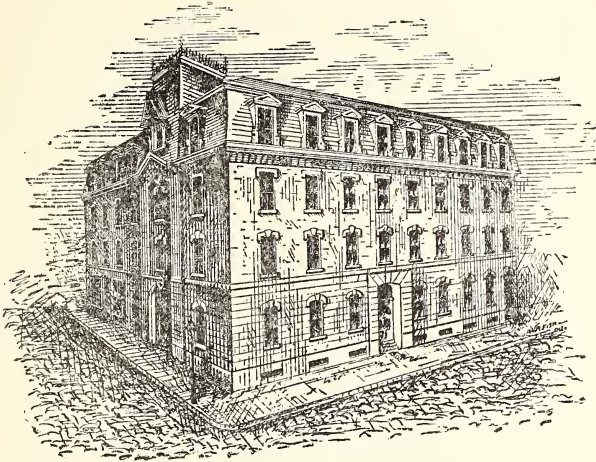
On Prince Street, opposite the gas-house, stands a brick mansion-house (now owned by John Gourley) which has passed its centennial. It is said in this house Major Pitcairn, who was mortally wounded at Bunker Hill, breathed his last. He was brought across the river by his son, taken to this house, and soon bled to death.

On Unity Street still stands the brick mansion-house bequeathed by Doctor Franklin to his dear sister, Jane Mecom, and by her, in trust, to Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. and Benjamin Summers, for her daughter, Jane Collis, to her grandson, Josiah Flagg, and great-grandchildren Franklin and Sarah Green.

In North Square stands the Bethel Church, where Father Edward T. Taylor so long and eloquently preached the Gospel to the seafaring class. His residence, on the corner of New Prince Street and North Square, was erected on the Frankland estate.

On the corner of Prince and Salem streets stands what is probably the oldest apothecary shop in the city. It was erected in 1797, by Robert Fennelly, and has been occupied for nearly forty years by the well-known druggist, Henry D. Fowle.

Charter Street has been known by that name since 1708, and took its name from the Charter of King William III., under which Maine, Plymouth and Massachusetts formed but one colony.



## NORTH END INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Industrial Home, on the corner of Salem and North Bennett streets (where formerly stood Dr. Edward Beecher's Church and later the Seaman's Home), was commenced on a very small scale. In the Spring of 1879, Mrs. L. E. CASWELL asked the charitable public for the sum of five hundred dollars to begin a Summer sewing-room, which was called the "Ward Six Work-Room," and from this seed has sprung up an Industrial Home, under the management of Mrs. L. E. CASWELL and Miss VELMA C. WRIGHT, with Departments as follows :

1. The Sewing-Room, which is supported by the parish of King's Chapel, which was the first year under the superintendence of Mrs. E. L. HOLMAN, and since then under the charge of Miss KATE ROBERTSON. At present there are three classes, one of fifty widows, one of forty mothers, and one of one hundred and ten girls, who are taught to make, cut and repair clothing, etc.

2. The Laundry, under the superintendence of Miss A. B. MULLAN, where poor women are allowed to take in washing, and for the sum of ten cents on the dollar have the use of the Laundry, soap, starch, and other conveniences.

3. The Library and Reading Room, superintended by Miss V. M. GOSS, which women and children use in the afternoon and men and boys in the evening. The room is free to all. It is the only place of its kind north of the Public Library. The books, papers, etc. were donated by a kind friend, who now assumes the support.

4. Boys' Carpenter's Shop, under the care of Mr. C. D. SNELL, where boys are taught to make various articles for household use, and is also supported by a kind friend.

5. Printing Office, under the direction of Mr. LOUIS K. HULL. In this room young men and women are taught the art of printing.

6. The Coffee Room, superintended by Mr. WILLIAM S. CHADWICK. Here men and boys, on the payment of five cents, are furnished with coffee and doughnuts, daily papers and instructive games, with vocal and instrumental music.

7. Amusement or Reward of Merit Room, superintended by Mr. EDWARD MACDONALD, assisted by Mr. JOHN H. KREY. In this room the boys and girls recommended from the different rooms of the Home are allowed to spend each an evening of every week, and are furnished with numerous games, puzzles, and other amusements.

8. Cooking School, under the superintendence of Mrs. OLIVE E. DANIELL.

9. Kitchen Garden, superintended by Mrs. A. M. HOMANS.

10. Day Nursery, under the charge of Mrs. E. P. and Miss L. W. COLLINS.

11. Kindergarten, superintended by Miss EMERSON and Miss HUNTING.

12. Industrial Café, in charge of Miss MAGGIE MCCALL, where meals and lunches are furnished from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

13. Boot and Shoe Department, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM RUGBY.

14. Employment Bureau, in charge of Miss JENNIE CASWELL, who has placed a large number of people in situations where they are giving satisfaction.

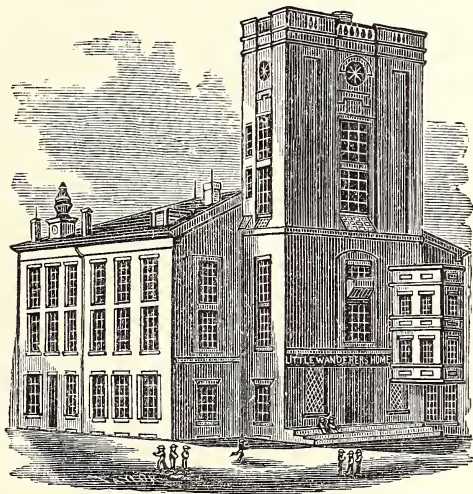
15. Elocution Class, under the superintendence of Miss E. LAWRENCE, 5 Boylston Place.

16. Temperance Union, of two hundred and fifty members, superintended by Miss E. TOBEY. Weekly rehearsals under charge of Professor NEWCOMB.

17. Under the direction of the management, semi-monthly

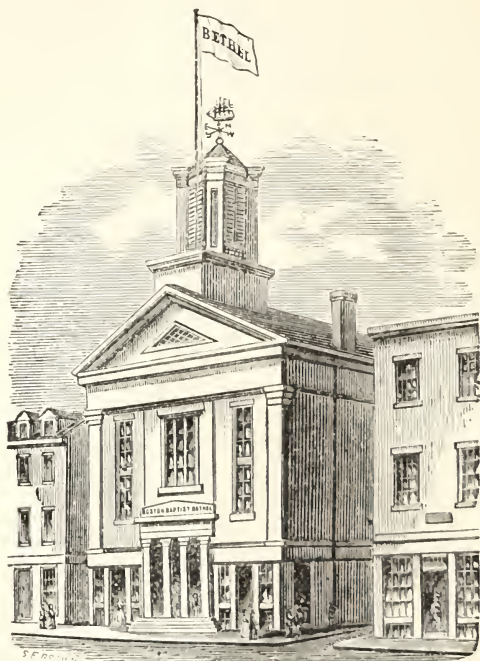
Entertainments are given, which are always well patronized. An admission fee of five cents is charged.

The Home is unsectarian and is supported by the donations of kind friends. The Managers, Mrs. CASWELL and Miss WRIGHT, with many others, give their time gratuitously. The object of the Home is to teach the poor to be self-supporting.



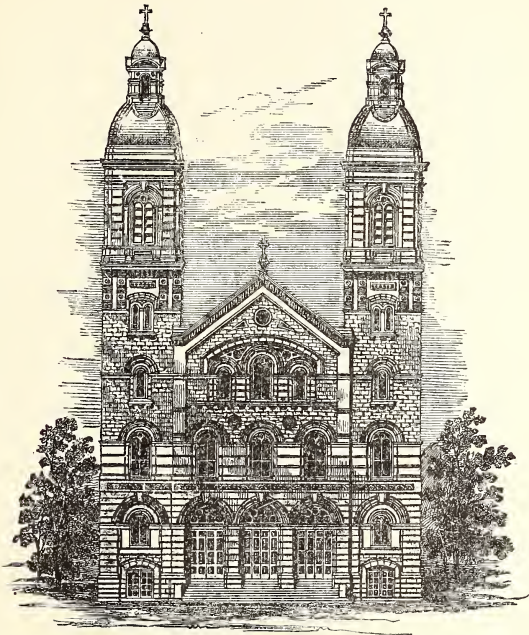
### **BALDWIN PLACE HOME.**

The first meeting-house in Baldwin Place was dedicated March 15, 1746, enlarged in 1788, and again enlarged in 1797. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid May 28, 1810, and the house was dedicated January 1st, 1811. On the 24th of March, 1865, the building having been purchased, the Home was instituted, and dedicated May 23d following. From that time, until March, 1882, five thousand two hundred and forty children have been received — eleven hundred being under five years of age. Over one thousand of the children were the orphans of soldiers. About four thousand have been placed in homes, where they are constantly looked after. The Home has been under the superintendence of Mr. R. G. TOLES from its organization until the present time.



BOSTON BAPTIST BETHEL CHURCH.

The corner of Hanover and North Bennett streets is a historic locality. Samuel Mather, son of Cotton and grandson of Increase Mather, was dismissed from the Second Church worshipping in North Square, December, 1741, and the following year a wooden edifice was erected by his friends on the above-mentioned spot, in which he preached about forty years. After his death the church was purchased by the Universalists, and Rev. John Murray was installed pastor in 1793. Edward Mitchell, Paul Dean and Sebastian Streeter were his successors in the pastoral office. For the last-named the present structure was erected in 1838. In 1864, through the efforts of the late Rev. Phineas Stowe, it was procured for the First Baptist Mariner's Church. Mr. Stowe was pastor until his death in 1868. Since 1869, Rev. Henry A. Cooke has officiated. The church is now owned by the Boston Baptist Bethel Society. It is a free place of worship for seamen and others.



### ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In 1834 Bishop Fenwick, after several ineffectual attempts to secure sufficient land for a church in a suitable location, purchased four lots, 20 by 85 feet each, on what was called Pond (now Endicott) Street. He superintended the erection of the building, besides attending to his many other official duties. Mass was celebrated at Christmas, the following year, in the basement. The building was completed and dedicated to the service of God, May 22, 1836.

The present edifice, which was dedicated December 16th, 1877, fronts on Thacher Street 83 feet 6 inches, and extends back on Endicott Street and Thacher Avenue 198 feet four inches. The building is of brick, with granite caps and trimmings. The front is flanked with two towers, one on each side, 22 feet square by 170 feet in height, and surmounted by a cupola

constructed to support a bell. The building was completed at a cost of about \$200,000. At the principal entrance, which is 45 by 20 feet, are three doors, and there are five others that can be used in case of fire. Upon entering the church one cannot fail to be impressed with the beauty and simplicity of its architectural design. Its extreme depth is 186 feet, width 74 feet, height of ceiling 68 feet. The altar, which cost about \$13,000, is one of the finest in the country. The church contains paintings and statuary, and a very fine organ, which is said to have cost \$10,000. The present pastor is the Reverend William H. Duncan, S. J., and the church is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers.

A large parochial residence adjoins the building, for the use of the pastor and his associates.

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**PORTUGUESE CHURCH**, on Bennett Street. The present edifice was erected in 1828, by the First Methodist Society, who previously worshipped in a building on Hanover Avenue, and dedicated by Rev. Stephen Martindale. They sold the building to the Free Will Baptists, and by them it was sold to the Portuguese Catholics, who now occupy it.

The **ITALIAN CHURCH**, on Prince Street, was erected in 1876, through the efforts of Reverend Father Guerrini, O. S. F., Dr. Joseph Pagani and others. It is now in charge of Reverend Father Boniface, O. S. F.

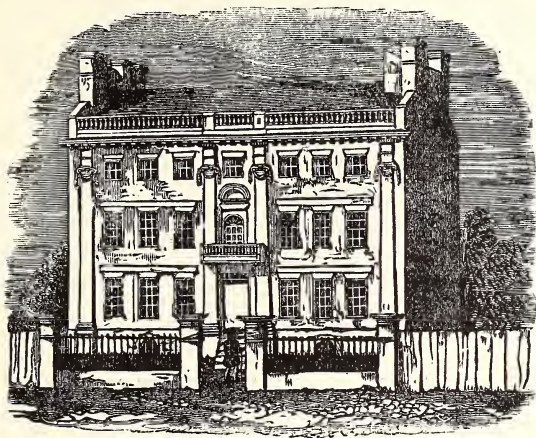
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The old bell which has been in use on the South Ferry toll-house, Eastern Avenue, for many years, to notify the public of the arrival and departure of the ferry-boats, has a history. It was cast in 1673 for a convent, and, after many years use was sold as old junk, and brought to New Orleans, where it was purchased by the old Ferry Company, which has ceased to exist, and placed in its present position. Its surface bears the following inscription: "*Maria mater Dei, ora pro nobis Anno Domini* (Mary, mother of God pray for us, in the year of our Lord) 1673." A cross, divided into squares, is engraved upon it. In each of the squares is "I. H. S.," with a cross above and below each. It still retains its silvery tones.

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On North Street, near North Square, is situated the **NORTH END MISSION**, an institution well known for its good works; where many poor people have been furnished with food and clothing and sent on their way rejoicing.





### Governor Hutchinson's Mansion.

On Garden Court, next the Clark residence, was the mansion of Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts at the time of the Stamp Act troubles and the State Street massacre. On the night of the 26th of August, 1765, during the Stamp Act excitement, his house was sacked by the mob, his furniture destroyed, and his valuable library badly damaged. The tea was destroyed in December, 1773, and, in the early part of 1774, he departed for England. He was reimbursed for his losses and received a pension. The building was erected after 1700 and destroyed in 1834.

Sir William Phipps (for whom Phipps Place was named), arrived in Boston May 14, 1692, with the new Charter for Massachusetts, and a commission appointing him Governor. He built a noble mansion on the westerly corner of Salem and Charter streets. It was occupied by Rev. Dr. Walter, Rector of Christ Church, at the time of his death, in 1800, and demolished in 1839.

On Charter Street was born the hero of the *Essex*, Commodore Porter, who so valiantly fought the *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, off the harbor of Valparaiso, in 1814.

### Painter's Coat of Arms.

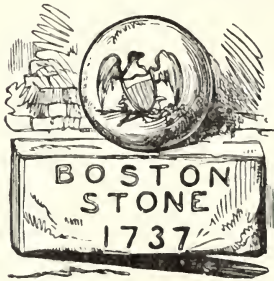
Imbedded in the front of a building on the corner of Hanover and Marshall streets, may be seen a neatly-carved and well-preserved coat of arms. In the centre is a quartered shield, supported on either side with rampant lions chained; resting on the shield is a crowned helmet; above is apparently a phoenix rising out of the flames. At the top is

C  
1 7 0 1  
T K

and underneath the arms the motto: *Amor Oviat Obedienciam*.

This coat of arms was taken from an old wooden building on the same spot that had for generations been occupied by painters, when the building was demolished in 1835.

### Boston Stone.

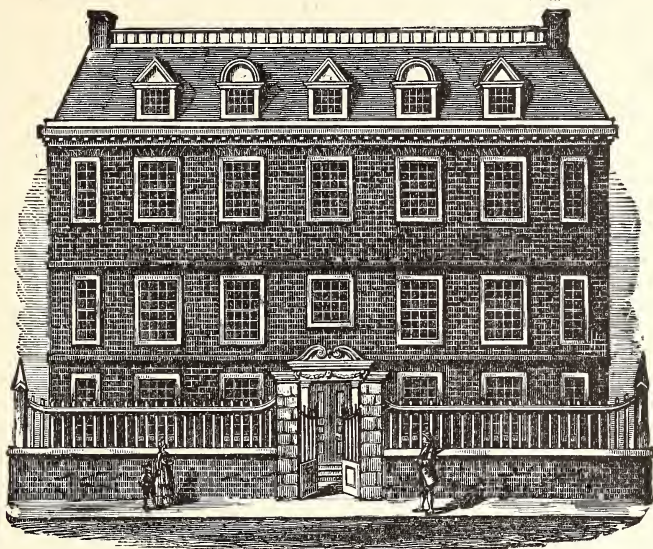


In the rear of the building just mentioned, enclosed in the wall, is a large block of brown sandstone, with a cavity in the top, in which fits a round stone or globe made of the same material. It was brought from England about 1700, and was used by painters to grind paint. Deeply cut on its face are the words, "BOSTON STONE, 1737."

On Foster Street formerly stood Paul Revere's cannon and bell foundry. A variety of articles for domestic use were manufactured at this foundry. It is said to have been erected about 1790.

The house of Dr. Eliot, formerly pastor of the New North Church, still standing, is a wooden structure in fair condition. It is the second house from the north corner of Hanover and Tileston streets.

The old building on the corner of Marshall and Union streets, now known as Atwood's oyster house, was where Benjamin Thompson, afterward known as Count Rumford, learned his trade.



### Sir Henry Frankland's House

was built by William Clark, a noted merchant of Boston. It was situated on the corner of Garden Court and Bell Alley (now new Prince Street), and was said to be one of the finest in Boston at the time. The main entrance was on Garden Court Street. It was the residence, in 1741, of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Baronet, who was Collector of Customs under Gov. Shirley. The building was demolished when Prince Street was extended through to North Square.

**AN OLD HOUSE.** The Wells mansion-house, on the corner of Salem Street and Elmer Place, it is claimed, was erected about 1660. It is a two-and-a-half story clapboarded house, with hip roof; the second and third stories project over the lower — the second nearly two feet.

In Salem Street, in 1770, was the old printing office of Zachariah Fowle — first the master and then the partner of Isaiah Thomas — in which was printed the *Massachusetts Spy*.

The British, in 1775, had a battery on the corner of Prince and Salem streets.

### Green Dragon Tavern.

This noted old hostelry was situated on the border of the Mill Pond, now known as Union Street, and was purchased by the Masons, March 31, 1764. It was afterward known as the Freemasons' Arms. St. Andrew's Lodge was organized in the long room of this building. Under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland they began regular meetings April 13th, 1764, which were continued until 1818. This estate has always remained the property of St. Andrew's Lodge. It was a two-story brick building, with a pitched roof. It was here the Committee of Safety met, and from which the famous Tea Party started. It was used as a hospital during the Revolution. Over the door of No. 84 Union Street may now be seen a large brown stone tablet, on which is carved a large Dragon. The original Dragon is said to have rested on an iron bar over the door.

### Pine Tree Shilling.

John Hull, mint-master, is said to have coined the first New England shilling at his house on Sheafe Street, in 1652,



using the same die thirty years. On the marriage of his daughter, Hannah, to Justice Sewall, she is said to have received, as a marriage portion, her

“weight in silver shilling pieces, struck from the New England die.” Justice Sewall and John Hull are entombed in the Granary Burial Ground, on Tremont Street.

The Old North Meeting-House, the second church built in Boston, was erected in North Square in 1650; destroyed in 1676. The Second Baptist Society held their first services in the house of James Bowd, on Sheafe Street. In 1743, the first services by the Methodist Society in Boston were held in a hired room on the same street.

The descendants of many of the old families are yet living on old Copp's Hill. Among them are the Dodds, Goddards, Dillaways, Pitmans, Sargents, and Adamases.



**A North-ENDER of Ye Revolutionary Day.**

## COPP'S HILL.

## I.

Historic spot! where oft my footsteps stray,  
To linger 'round the forms of mould'ring clay  
That lie beneath thy mounds of mossy green—  
I bend in rev'rence o'er the silent scene.

## II.

Thou resting-place of loved and honored dead!  
Within thy precincts oft a tear I've shed  
For those who now are slumb'ring in repose,  
For those the portals of the tomb enclose.

## III.

Here lies the good divine, whose words of love  
Taught of the blissful, holier realms above,  
Who kindled in each soul a flame of light  
That led them on to heaven's pathway bright.

## IV.

Here lies the soldier, who in battle's fray  
So nobly, bravely gave his life away  
To Freedom's cause—his deeds still live in fame,  
And honor crowns the glory of his name.

## V.

In sacred ground, all sleeping silent here,  
Fond parents, maiden, youth and children dear,  
Beneath thy verdant soil in peaceful rest,  
In God's celestial care forever blest.

J. W. TURNER.

## COPP'S HILL BURIAL GROUND.

Copp's Hill Burial Ground was the second place of interment in Boston (King's Chapel being the first). It contains 88,800 square feet, and is the largest cemetery in the city proper. This ancient burial place is by no means a unit, although it appears so to a visitor at the present time. It is made up of four tracts of land, purchased at four different times, and was formerly known by distinct names for its different parts as follows: The Old North Burying Ground, Hull Street, or the Old North (the cemetery formerly where the Gasometer now stands was also called the Hull Street Burying Ground), Charter Street Burying Ground and the New North Burying Ground.

This cemetery is bounded on the north-east about 314 feet by Charter Street; on the north-west by Snowhill Street about 324 feet, above which the cemetery rises some twenty feet, being buttressed by a substantial wall of masonry; on the south-west about 330 feet by Hull Street; on the north-east by Marshall Place about 120 feet; on the north-east again about 127 feet by private property; and lastly, on the south-east about 123 feet, also by private property and the Hull Street Primary School.

The oldest portion, that which has been generally called the North Burial Ground, is situated at the north-easterly part of the present enclosure, and is the ground concerning which the following order was passed, November 5th, 1660: "It is ordered that the old burial place be wholly deserted for some convenient season, and the new place appointed for burying only made use of, and was recorded in Suffolk Deeds, lib. 53, fol. 153, as follows: 'John Baker and Daniel Turell, sell to the Selectmen of Boston, a lot of land, 294 feet on the northerly side, 252 feet on the southerly side; in breadth on the easterly end 126 feet. Butting on the way that leadeth from the new meeting-house in Boston towards Charlestown Ferry, on the north; on the land of Wm. Phillips, southerly; on the land of John Baker and Daniel Turrell, easterly; and on the way that leadeth from Senter haven to Charlestown Ferry, westerly.'"

It was dated February 20th, 1659-60, but was not recorded until seventy-six years afterward. The south-easterly of this part was that chiefly used for the burial of the town's people, while

that near Snowhill Street served for the last resting-place of slaves and freed persons.

The date of the first interment is unknown; it was probably soon after the land was purchased. The oldest inscriptions are dated 1661 and 1678. They are on a double stone, which was discovered beneath the surface in 1878, by the present Superintendent, and had doubtless been covered with the washings of the hill for more than a century. It is six months older than any other original inscription in the ground.

At that time the only entrance to the enclosure was from Charter Street, for, to the south-west of it, was situated the pasture of Judge Sewall, which really belonged to his wife, Hannah (the daughter of John Hull) as part of her inheritance. When this piece of land was conveyed to the town, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company advanced a claim upon it under a mortgage held by that organization, but the matter was adjusted in a satisfactory manner and the town proceeded to use the land for the purpose for which it had been purchased.

About forty years after the first purchase of land it was found necessary to enlarge the burying ground, and the tract of land adjoining it and fronting on Hull Street, was purchased by the Town, of Judge Sewall and his wife. (Suffolk Deeds, lib. 25, fol. 97). The deed is dated December 17th, 1707; in consideration of £50 paid and the release from payment of an annual quit-rent of 40 shillings for a certain cedar swamp in Brookline, Samuel Sewall and wife Hannah, sold to the Town of Boston, land for the enlargement of the North Burying Place. It adjoined said place, northerly, measuring 250 feet; southerly it bounded on Hull Street, measuring across, in a straight line to the burying place, 140 feet; on Hull Street it measured 180 feet; westerly on Snowhill Street, 170 feet. These purchases comprise what is now called the Old North Burying Ground. The north-westerly side formerly communicated with Lynn Street by a steep and very abrupt bank, which will be well remembered by the boys of fifty years ago, who used to claim that territory for a play-ground; the memory of others may carry them back to the "Wishing Rock," which stood conspicuously on the corner of Snowhill and Charter streets, and the time when they formed in groups, wished, and went singing around the rock. It is related that on one occasion while the children were going around the rock, singing, the ground suddenly gave way and several of them were precipitated into a forgotten well under-



neath them. They were rescued by persons who happened to be in the vicinity.

The portion of Snowhill Street now leading from Hull to Charter Street, was merely a foot-path or private passage, until about fifty years since. In 1832, Mr. Jacob Hall and others purchased a piece of land bordering on the north-west side of the old ground, and by permission of the city authorities, established the Hull Street Cemetery (on the site of the gasometer), and erected rows of tombs, at the same time relinquishing their right to the above-named portion of Snowhill Street, and making an arrangement with the city that the street should be a public walk or mall thirty-three feet in width. This cemetery was discontinued in 1853, and the remains were removed to Mount Hope Cemetery in February, 1861.

Where Snowhill Street now is, there was formerly a row of tombs, and a walk from one end to the other over the tombs, with steps at each end. When the street was cut through the openings of these tombs and their tablets were removed inside the fence.

In 1809 another addition was made by the purchase of land known as Jonathan Merry's pasture, and called the New North Burying Ground; it is now known as the Small Ground. The deed was dated December 18th, 1809, and is recorded in Suffolk Deeds, lib. 231, fol. 199. It is as follows: "For \$10,000, Benjamin Weld, and his wife Nabby, sold to the Town of Boston a parcel of land, bounded south-west on Hull Street 148 feet; north-west on the burial ground, 148 and 6 inches; north-east on land of Goodwin and others, 153 feet; south-east on land of Jonathan Merry, 123 feet; being land conveyed to Weld by Merry, October 21st, 1809, recorded lib. 230, fol. 191." On the south corner of the land thus purchased, fronting on Hull Street, stood the old Gun House of the Columbian Artillery. Fifty-five tombs were built, in 1814, around the sides of this new enclosure, by Hon. Charles Wells, and, after the removal of the Gun House (which had been removed to this lot in 1810) Edward Bell built fifteen tombs on its site in the autumn of 1827. The ground was laid out in ranges, and several bodies were allowed to be interred in one grave. The first person buried in the Small Ground was John Richardson, July 6th, 1810, having been drowned a few days previous.

In 1819, Hon Charles Wells built thirty-four tombs in a small grave-yard bounded by the old and new burying grounds

and Marshall Place, and fronting on Charter Street, which was called the Charter Street Burying Ground, and was recorded as follows, in Suffolk Deeds, lib. 262, fol. 296: "June 3d, 1819, John Bishop of Medford, sold to Charles Wells, for \$1,051.30, land in Charter Street, bounded north-east on said street 20 feet; north-easterly on the burying ground 20 feet wide; then continuing westerly, 70 feet on the burying ground 20 feet wide; then continuing 50 feet more, 28 feet wide; south-west 28 feet on land formerly of Dr. Wm. Clark, but now a burying ground; then south-east 50 feet, 28 feet wide, then continuing 70 feet more 20 feet wide, on land formerly owned by William Fowle; being the land which Stephen Gorham as administrator of Nathaniel Holmes, sold to said Bishop, December 14th, 1791, recorded lib. 184, fol. 59." It is now a part of the cemetery, the fence dividing the two grounds having been taken down about thirty years ago.

The eastern limit is overlooked by a block of houses which separates the cemetery from Salem Street and its outlying courts. Everywhere the enclosure rises above the adjacent territory. The remainder of the ground is surrounded by a neat iron fence.

The houses on the streets which bound this cemetery are mostly owned by the occupants, and, with few exceptions, are kept neat and clean. The neighboring streets are so little used that grass grows among the paving-stones, and, in some places, nearly covers them. At the north and north-west boundaries there is an open space, through which part of Charlestown Heights and the Navy Yard are visible; and by taking a stand near the centre of the Hill, the monument on Bunker Hill can be seen, bringing to mind the words of the great orator, when the corner-stone of this monument was laid by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, June 17th, 1825: "Let it rise! let it rise! till it shall meet the sun in its coming—let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and the parting day linger and play on its summit!"

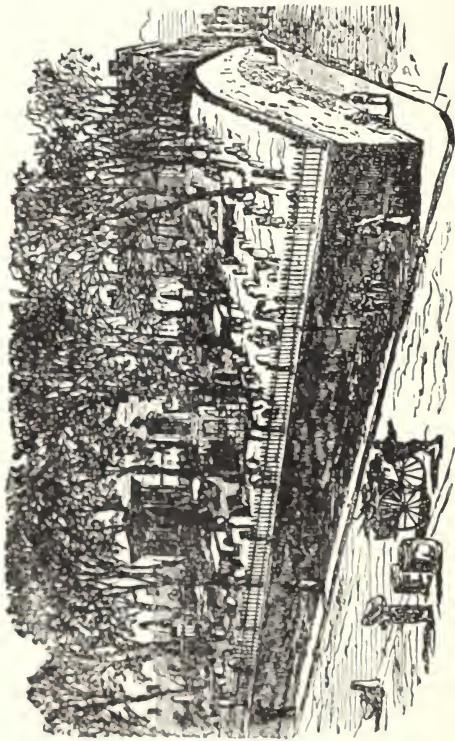
The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company used this Hill on one occasion for parade and drill during the Revolution, having been refused admittance to the Common, the place in which, according to their Charter, they had a right to drill.

"In 1775, before the Artillery Company suspended its meetings, the Common was occupied by the British army, and the Artillery Company were refused admittance. Capt. Bell, therefore, marched to Copp's Hill. Soon after the bridge over Charles River was built there was a complaint against the street

at the foot of this hill. It was supposed the proprietors of that part of the hill enclosed from Snowhill Street ought to repair the wharf and street at their own expense. This led to inquiry, in town meeting, to whom it belonged; some one said it belonged to this Company. Col. Jackson, their Treasurer, was sent for, and declared he considered it their property, a mortgage upon it to them having long since run out, and that Capt. Bell, with the Company, had taken possession of it in 1775. Capt. Bell was then interrogated by Col. Dawes, the Moderator: Why did you march your company to Copp's Hill? Answer: I was prohibited from entering the Common; conceiving this hill to be the property of the Company, I marched them there, as a place no one had a right to exclude them from. Question by Moderator: Supposing a party of British troops should have been in possession of it, and should have forbid you entrance, what would you have done? Answer: I would have charged bayonets, and forced my way as surely as I would force my way into my dwelling-house, if taken possession of by a gang of thieves. The late Col. Wm. Tudor, who was then present, said: 'Mr. Moderator, the hill clearly belongs to that Company, and I wish they would execute a quit claim deed of it to me at a fair price.' The mortgage was discharged afterwards, and the street repaired by the town," [*Extract from the Company Minutes.*]

In the centre of the ground is a rod square of land which was conveyed by Samuel Sewall and his wife Hannah, to Joshua Gee, the noted ship-builder (who was the father of the distinguished clergyman who was the assistant and successor of the famous Cotton Mather, from 1722 to 1748), "in consideration of two and thirty shillings paid them, being part of their pasture adjoining to the north burying place, in which parcel of ground Mrs. Mary Thatcher now lyeth buried: bounded northerly by said burying ground, and on all other sides by the land of said Samuel and Hannah Sewall." Said Joshua Gee was to make and maintain one-half the fence, and have no right of way except through the North Burying Ground. This Mrs. Thatcher was the wife of Judah Thatcher of Yarmouth, and died November 30th, 1708, aged 68 years. Her grave-stone stands in the north-east corner of said rod of land. There were no restrictions in regard to its use; it was bought by Mr. Gee because of a request of his wife that she might be laid away from the multitude. The deed is recorded in Suffolk Deeds, lib. 25, fol. 174. About four generations ago it fell into the hands of old Deacon Moses Grant, of Revolutionary fame, who was one of those who threw the tea overboard, and, at the risk of his life, helped to take two pieces of cannon from the British lines. This enclosure holds the remains of three generations of the Grant family, and is now owned by the heirs of the late Deacon Moses

Grant, the temperance lecturer. As said before, there are no restrictions with regard to its use; a dwelling-house or a blacksmith's shop could be erected on the spot, and the right of way across the cemetery is construed by common law to mean a path broad enough for cart-wheels to pass over.



COPP'S HILL BURIAL GROUND.

There are within this cemetery two hundred and thirty tombs, two of which belong to the city. The one near Charter Street was fitted and prepared for children in June, 1833. In May, of the same year, fifty dollars was appropriated by the city authorities toward purchasing trees for ornamenting the grounds, and from that date the whole appearance of the Hill

began to change and resume its ancient popularity. Those trees have all been removed, and others, of a more appropriate character, numbering one hundred and eighty, have taken their places, which make a very agreeable shade to the visitor on a sultry day, as well as to the children who come to play. The Hill is visited not only by residents of the city, but by people from all parts of the globe.

In 1838, new avenues and walks were laid out; grave-stones were removed for that purpose, thus affording opportunities for pleasant promenades, which are by no means neglected. Considerable care was used when laying out the paths to place the tomb-stones as near as possible to their original positions. Until within a few years the Hill has been very much neglected, and boys have been allowed to run wild through the grounds six months in the year. No one having charge during the winter months, the West and North End Boys would meet and imitate the North- and South-Enders on Pope Day, and it frequently required a squad of police to drive them away; but this has changed. The Board of Health — to whom has been given the charge of the cemetery — have appointed a Superintendent to take charge of the grounds during the whole year, because of the numerous complaints made by neighbors and old residents of the North End. They have also concreted the down grade paths, which was very much needed, as the rain had gullied them in some places to the depth of a foot, and in others had laid bare the tops of the tombs built beneath them. The appearance of the grounds has very much improved.

The present Superintendent was appointed in April, 1878, since which time he has recovered twenty-two tomb-stones belonging to this ground; — two on chimney tops, two covering drains, one in the cellar of a house on Charter Street, one on Commercial Street, and the balance over the openings of tombs. A tombstone with the following inscription was discovered four feet below the surface, when widening Commercial Street, at the foot of Lime Alley: "Elizabeth Boone, aged 2 years, Dyed ye 13 October 1677."

The Superintendent, in December, 1878, on opening an old tomb, discovered a headstone which reads thus: "Recompense Wadsworth, A. M. First Master of ye Grammar Free School at ye North End of Boston. Aged about 24 years; Died June ye 9th, 1713." The tomb had not been opened for eighteen

years, and the undertaker who last closed it, instead of using the old plank covering, which was probably rotten, and rather than renew it, took standing grave-stones to close the entrance before filling in the top earth. On searching the records the following entries were found: "March 11, 1711-12. At Town Meeting — Voted, That there be a Free Grammar School at the North End of Boston; and Voted, That Captain Thomas Hutchinson, Colonel Adams Winthrop, Mr. John Ruck, Captain Edward Martyr, and Mr. Samuel Greenwood be the committee relating to building said schoolhouse. Voted, That the selectmen be requested to procure a suitable master for said school. March 9, 1712-13. Voted, That it be left with the selectmen, and they are empowered to introduce Mr. Recompense Wadsworth at the North, and to allow him sixty pounds for one year." (This building was erected on Bennett Street in 1713. Master Wadsworth died six months after receiving his appointment). Four more head-stones were used to make the tomb entrance secure.

The oldest stone (referred to on page 26), is to be found near the Shaw monument, and was erected in memory of the grandchildren of William Copp. Upon it are the following inscriptions:

DAVID SON TO DAVID	THOMAS, SON TO DAVID
COPP & OBEDIENCE HIS	COPP & OBEDIENCE HIS WIFE
WIFE AGED 2 WEEKS	AGED 2 YEARS & 3 QUARTE <sup>RS</sup>
DYED DEC 22	DYED JULY YE 25
1 6 6 1	1 6 7 8

The next oldest stands near the centre of the Hill. It was found in a tomb many years ago, and, although chipped upon its edge, these inscriptions can be easily read:

MARY RIND	WILLIAM RIND
AGED * * *	AGED ABOUT 1 YEAR DYED
DIED YE 15 OF AUGUST	YE 14 OF FEBRUARY
1 6 6 2	1 6 6 6

THE CHILDREN OF ARTHUR AND JANE RIND.

But these slabs are not the oldest in the cemetery. There is one finished on the edges with ornamental curves and crowned with two cherubs and the Angel of Death, which is sacred to the memory of Grace Berry, wife of Thomas Berry, who died in Plymouth, May 17, 1625, aged about 58 years; and whose body was removed to Boston in the year 1659, when Copp's Hill was first opened as a place of burial. The stone is supposed to be the oldest in New England. It bears a coat of arms, and is marked with the contact of British bullets fired at it during the Revolutionary War, when it was used as a target.\* On the highest point of the Hill is a stone bearing the name of John Milk, for whom Milk Street was named. He died in 1756, at the age of about 47 years. Near by rest the remains of George Worthylake, one of the first keepers of Boston light, with those of his wife and daughter. All three were drowned while sailing in Boston harbor, on Sunday, November 3d, 1718. Upon a triple stone, of very curious design and elaborate workmanship, their deaths are recorded. His age was 45 years, his wife, Ann, 40, and the daughter, Ruth, 13. Franklin, who was at this time apprenticed to his brother to learn the printing art, composed and printed a ballad on this sad event, called *The Lighthouse Tragedy*, which had an extensive sale. His father so severely criticised his production that he never again attempted versification. Not far away, down the northern slope of the yard, is the tomb of Chief Justice Parker, a plain brick vault covered with a heavy brown stone slab. Near by is the monument of Major Samuel Shaw, erected by Robert G. Shaw, his grandson, in 1848. Upon this shaft is inscribed a record of the events in the life and career of the Major. It states that he served through the Revolution as an officer; that on the 22d of February, 1784, he sailed from New York to Canton in the ship *Empress of China*, as supercargo and part owner; that he was

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\* There has been considerable doubt as to the correctness of the date on this stone. In the month of July, 1878, an old gentleman from the West, with his daughter and granddaughter, visited the Hill for the purpose of finding the tomb-stone of one of his ancestors. In their possession was a memorandum book yellow with age. On the first page was a *fac simile* drawing of this stone with the coat of arms (without the bullet marks), and on the first two pages was an exact inscription of that on the Grace Berry slab, with a foot-note, stating when it had been removed from Plymouth. No record of Grace Berry's death can be found at City Hall.

appointed by Washington Consul to China, and that he died in 1794. Between this shaft and the Grant family tomb is a stone a few inches in height and so sunk in the ground that it almost escapes notice. It bears the name of Goodeth (Judith?) Copp, who died on the 25th of May, 1670, at the age of 75 years. She was the wife of William Copp, for whom the Hill was named. While this memorial of her former existence still remains, and seems able to defy the elements for centuries, that which records the decease of her husband has disappeared, although stones sacred to the memory of other members of the Copp family can be seen in different places in the cemetery.

The most noted tomb in the ground, and the one almost invariably the first inquired for by people from other States and even from Europe, is that of Reverend COTTON MATHER. It is near the Charter Street gate, and is a simple vault of brick upon which rests a heavy slab of brown stone into which two separate squares of slate have been set — one of recent date and the other bearing marks of age, with the following inscription, which is almost illegible:



THE MATHER TOMB.

THE REVEREND DOCTORS

INCREASE, COTTON,

& SAMUEL MATHER

were intered in this Vault.

'Tis the Tomb of our Father's

MATHER — CROCKER'S

I DIED Augt 27th 1723 AE 84

C DIED FEB 13th 1727 AE 65

S DIED June 27th 1785 AE 79

In addition to these clergymen, the vault contains the remains of many of their descendants. (Cotton Mather was three times married; by his first two wives he had fifteen children). It was last opened about fifteen years ago, when one of the Crocker family was deposited under its arch; the relics of these ancient worthies were found mingled in great confusion. There



is an air of quiet decay about the spot that is very suggestive of the transitory nature of all that is mortal. Above it large trees cast a semi-gloom which discourages the growth of grass and shrubbery, and the tooth of time has gnawed deeply into both brick and stone. It is surrounded by a neat iron fence, stone curbing has been placed underneath, and the ground inside the fence newly sodded. By the mutations of family descent the tomb is now owned by Miss Rebecca E. Parker, who wishes to maintain it in as good condition as possible, and do nothing to destroy the sacred character of the property. This and the Ellis, Grant, Jarvis, and Dupee, are the only tombs thus cared for, as far as is known, during the past forty years. The famous Napoleon willow (grown from a slip brought by Captain Joseph Leonard from the tree at the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, and transplanted here by Roland Ellis of Boston, in 1844), now shades another burial plat, and covers the monument and tomb of the Ellis family at the Charter Street gate.

There are several stones on the main walk, near the front gate, bearing the name of Seward, one of them commemorating Major Thomas Seward, an officer of the Continental Army, who died in 1800, at the age of 60. Upon this is carved a cinerary urn, a cannon with cannon-balls, and a setting sun. Another slab is ornamented with the Angel of Death bearing an hour-glass and carrying a scythe. Near by is a broken stone with the following inscription:

JAMES SEWARD  
grandson of James & Catharine Seward  
obit Sept 22d 1792  
Ætat 6 months.

He bore a lingering sickness with patience, and  
met the King of Terrors with a smile.

On the slab covering the vault of Major John Ruddock, Esq., who died in 1772, at the foot of a long record of his work and worth, were once the words —

“Time may efface this monumental stone,  
But time nor malice can his worth dethrone  
For villains living oft may buy a name,  
But virtue only swells posthumous fame.”

They contain a prophecy that has been fulfilled. A few indentations are all that remain of the words of praise and affection, nor would any one know what they had been, had they not been copied, many years since, by the late Thomas Bridgman.

Toward the north-west angle of the enclosure is a stone in commemoration of Captain Thomas Lake. The inscription is as follows:

CAPT THOMAS LAKE  
 AGED 61 YEERES  
 AN EMINENTLY FAITHFVLL SERVANT  
 OF GOD & ONE OF A PVBLICK SPIRIT  
 WAS PERFDIOVSLY SLAIN BY  
 ye INDIANS AT KENNIBECK  
 AVGVST ye 14th 1676  
 & HERE INTERRED THE 13 OF  
 MARCH FOLLOWING

A curious reminder of the fate that overtook the worthy captain is a slit sawn deeply into the heavy slate, into which the bullets taken from his body had been poured after they had been melted. Sacreligious knives have hewn away the metal, so that there are only faint traces remaining; but one can easily determine with what material the fissure had once been filled. Captain Lake was Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in the years 1662 and 1674. Among other Past Commanders interred in this ground may be mentioned the following: Captain Ralf Hart, Colonel John Carnes, Captain Caleb Lyman and Captain Edward Martyn.

In the same locality is a stone—a huge block of slate, smooth on one of its sides, inscribed thus:

NICHOLAS  
 VPSALL AGED  
 ABOUT 70 YEARS  
 DYED YE \* \* OF  
 AVGVST 1666

Among the early citizens of Boston he was a man of note, mainly for his charitable disposition. Because he opposed the course pursued towards the Quakers, and did all he could to alleviate the distress of those of that persuasion who suffered persecution, he in turn became a martyr. His crowning offence was bribing the keeper of Boston jail to supply with food two Quaker women who were imprisoned, and would otherwise have starved to death. For this he was fined £20 (no inconsiderable sum at that time).

erable amount two centuries ago) and banished from the colony. He went to Rhode Island and remained six years, until Governor Euclibott had ceased to rule. Returning to Boston, he furnished a room in his house for the free use of the Quakers, and many were the Friends who enjoyed his hospitality. He was possessed of quite a large property, his estate covering, in 1637, the territory now bounded by Hanover and Richmond streets and the old water line, joining the terminus of the two thoroughfares. On this territory was his house, long known as the "Old Red Lyon" inn. His name stands twenty-third on the list of the original members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was also a member of the church and, as might be expected, exerted considerable influence over the affairs of the infant town.

In the north-west angle of the ground is the tomb of Edmund Hartt, builder of the old frigate *Constitution*. The spot is marked by a plain white stone, upon which is simply the name of him who sleeps below. Near by is the vault formerly owned by Christopher Gore, who was Governor of Massachusetts in 1810. On the other side of the walk is the monument of Charles Jarvis, who died in 1807, at the age of 59. This memorial informs us that he was "a Physician, a Statesman, a Patriot, and an honest Man, whose dignified Deportment, sublime Eloquence, unbounded Philanthropy, and other Virtues endeared his Memory to his fellow-citizens." Upon the western rise of the hill is a stone erected to the memory of Deacon Shem Drowne, who died in 1774, at the age of 90. He made the grasshopper on the vane of Faneuil Hall, in compliment to Faneuil, who had a grasshopper on the vane of his summer-house on the summit of Pemberton Hill, in the rear of his mansion. They were destroyed in 1835, when the hill was levelled.

Just where the older portion of the cemetery adjoins the newer is the Greenwood tomb, in which lies the body of the Rev. Francis W. P. Greenwood, D. D., who occupied the pulpit of King's Chapel in the early part of the present century.

On a stone bearing the name of Mrs. Ammey Hunt, who died in 1769, at the age of 40, is the following stanza:

A sister of Sarah Lucas lyeth here,  
Whom I did love most dear;  
And now her soul hath took its flight,  
And bid her spiteful foes good night.

A stone that has withstood the assaults of wind and weather much more successfully than the imprint of British bullets, bears this inscription ;

Here lies buried in  
A stone grave 10 feet deep  
CAPT DANIEL MALCOM MERCHANT  
Who departed this life  
October 25d  
1769  
Aged 44 years.  
A true Son of Liberty a Friend to the Publick  
An Enemy to Oppression and One of  
the foremost in opposing the  
Revenue Acts on  
America.

In February, 1768, Captain Malcom had a schooner arrive in the harbor, and as the story is told, he was determined that the cargo, consisting of wines, should escape the unpopular duties. Consequently, the vessel was detained about five miles from the town, among the islands in the harbor, and the wine, of which there were sixty casks, was brought up under cover of the night, guarded by a party of men armed with clubs. A meeting of merchants and traders was then held, at which the Captain presided, and it was determined by them not to import any commodities, except what was required by the fisheries, for eighteen months. This incensed the officers and menials of the government very much; but it was persisted in, and hence the remarkable inscription which was placed a little over a year afterward upon the large memorial stone erected over his grave. It particularly attracted the attention of the British soldiery, and the marks of their bullets are very perceptible on its face.

On the brow of the Hill on the Snowhill Street side is the Josiah Snelling tomb, in which was buried, in December, 1848, the remains of William J. Snelling, author of "Tales of the North-West," "Truth: A Gift for Scribblers," and other works. He was an editor of the *Galaxy*, with the late Joseph T. Buckingham. At the time of his death he was editor of the *Boston Herald*.

The stone marking the tomb of Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D., bears his name, his age, 60 years, and the date of his death, September 13, 1778, on one side, and a beautiful coat of arms on the other, which does not belong to the family; and the next prominent object is a large tomb once used for the reception of the bodies of infants.

The Dupee monument is the finest in the enclosure. The inscriptions are as follows :

GOD IS LOVE.

Ephesians 1, 9.

1 John iv. 8.

1 Cor. xv. 49.

Matthew v. 9.

Erected by ISAAC DUPEE, Grandson to G. Aged LXXV.

August 31st, 1846.

My name from the palms of his hands  
Eternity will not erase;  
Impressed on his heart, it remains  
In marks of indelible grace.  
Yes, I to the end shall endure,  
As sure as the earnest is given,  
More happy, but not more secure,  
The glorified spirits in heaven.

Near the Dupee monument is the Thomas Goodwill tomb. Mr. Goodwill, at one time, owned the land now known as the Charter Street Cemetery. Thomas and Rebecca Goodwill presented to their granddaughter, Mrs. Lydia Holmes, wife of John Bishop of Medford, a silver tankard, manufactured by the father of Paul Revere, inscribed Sept. 7, 1747. It is now in the possession of one of their descendants, Mrs. Eliza B. Emery, of Newton.

Near the south-west corner of the burying ground is a slab upon which is the following inscription :

In memory of  
CAPT ROBERT NEWMAN,  
who died March 23d 1806,  
Æt 51.

Though Neptune's waves and Boreas' blasts  
Have tossed me to and fro,  
Now well escaped from all their rage,  
I'm anchored here below.  
Safely I'll ride in triumph here,  
With many of our fleet,  
Till signals call to weigh again,  
Our Admiral Christ to meet.  
O may all those I've left behind  
Be washed in Jesus' blood,  
And when they leave this world of sin  
Be ever with their Lord.

Nearly opposite, on the Snowhill Street side, is the Peter Thomas tomb. It contains the remains of him who hung the

lights in the steeple of the North Church, on the night of the ever to be remembered 18th of April, 1775. Paul Revere, for whom the signal was set, does not lie within these grounds, but the remains of Mrs. Mary Baker, a sister, are here interred.

Near the Snowhill Street path is a slab bearing these words :

In memory of  
BETSY,  
wife of David Darling, died  
March 23d, 1809,  
Æ. 43.

She was the mother of 17 children, and around  
her lies 12 of them, and two were lost at sea.

BROTHER SEXTONS,  
Please leave a clear birth for me  
near by this stone.

Mr. Darling, at the time when this stone was erected, was grave digger in this ground. He was also sexton of the North Church and lived on Salem Street. He died in September, 1820, and no attention was paid to his request, as he was buried in a tomb in this ground at some distance from his wife and family, and no one erected a monument to his memory.

The following pathetic lines are appended to an inscription on a stone near the Charter Street gate, which tells the passer-by that Hannah Langford died November 19th, 1796, aged 15 years and 6 months:

Nor youth nor innocence could save  
Hannah from the insatiable Grave,  
But cease our tears no longer weep  
The little Maid doth only sleep,  
Anon she'll wake and rise again  
And in her Saviour's arms remain.

On the Hull Street path is a tombstone

Sacred to the Memory of  
MR. JACOB HAWKINS,  
Who professed faith in Jesus Christ about 14  
Years and about 1 year a Preacher of the  
Gospel. He was one of a sound Judg-  
ment meek & happy Spirit. He  
ended his days in peace  
July 10th 1797 aged 31 years.

Burials have ceased, but interments in vaults are of frequent occurrence — from fifteen to twenty each year. The interior of these places of sepulture are by no means cheerful, but they are not nearly so repulsive as might be expected. Raised as they are above the surrounding territory, they are as dry as the cellar of a well-drained house. A body deposited in one of them soon loses all offensive odor, and, until the inevitable crumbling of the coffin occurs, there is nothing to offend either sight or smell.

The dates of five tombstones were altered, about seventy years ago, by the late George Darracott, at that time quite young, so as to make 1690 read 1620, and 1695 read 1625 — the altered figure in each case being a 9 changed to a 2. Similar acts of vandalism were performed in other burying grounds in Boston and vicinity. The tombstones removed from where paths were made, were placed in other parts of the ground near by, — thus utterly failing to accomplish their true end. Before this great wrong was perpetrated, petty deeds of the same character were frequent. Stones were taken away to be used in the construction of chimneys, to build drains, to cover the openings of tombs, and to place in the bottoms of vaults for coffins to rest upon; a great many stones, however, have been recovered and placed in the ground among their fellows. But the work of desecration has been extended to the tombs, several of which have at some time been controlled by enterprising undertakers, who have removed the remains once deposited to await a resurrection of a totally different character, and used the space thus obtained for the prosecution of a traffic, that of letting out temporary burial space which, at one time, was far more lucrative than it is now. Among those thus rifled is that of the Hutchinson family, situated near the south-east corner of the cemetery. A square slab of sandstone covers its entrance, and upon it is still to be seen the beautiful coat of arms with which the members of this high-bred race emblazoned their belongings. But the name of Hutchinson has been cut out and that of Thomas Lewis put in its place, so that to the casual observer, or one who knows nothing of Heraldry, this memorial conveys an idea which is entirely false. In the vault beneath this tablet once rested all that was mortal of Thomas Hutchinson, father of the Governor, and of Elisha Hutchinson, grandfather of His Excellency, the latter having fallen in an attack made by the Indians at Quaboag in Brookfield, — descendants of the famous Ann Hutchinson and her husband, Governor William. Now no one can tell where these

sacred relics are, as they were removed long ago. To Thomas Hutchinson the North End is indebted for its first school-house; he first proposed it at Town Meeting, and paid for it out of his own funds. How grateful we have been for his generosity is shown from the fact, that the house now erected on the same lot is called the Eliot School-house, in honor of a former pastor of the New North Church.

Another vault, that has been misused in the same manner, bears a coat of arms that is remarkably well carved, and beneath this is an inscription apparently as legible as when it came fresh from the chisel. This memorial stone, like nine-tenths of all the others, is of slate, and, like them, it shows but little of the wear of the elements or of the lapse of time. It stands a short distance from the main entrance toward the west, and is about three feet by two in size, with a thickness of less than two inches. Its armorial bearings are a coat of chain-mail, upon which is a breastplate, surmounted by a helmet with its visor down. Upon the top of this is a swan crowned, having a chain around its neck and thence over its back. Ornamental scrolls surround this device, and on either side are clusters of domestic fruits, including apples, pears, peaches, corn, wheat, grapes, plums and cherries, all of which are recognized at a glance. Within a space of less than two square feet is the following inscription:

HERE LYES THE MORTAL PART OF  
WILLIAM CLARK, ESQ.,  
AN EMINENT MERCHANT OF THIS TOWN, AND AN  
HONORABLE COUNCELLOR FOR  
THE PROVINCE,  
Who distinguished himself as a faithful and affectionate  
Friend, a fair and generous Trader,  
LOYAL TO HIS PRINCE,  
yet always zealous for the Freedom of his  
Country, a Despiser of  
SORRY PERSONS  
and little Actions, an enemy of Priestcraft and  
Enthusiasm, a Lover of good Men of  
various Denommations, and a  
reverent Worshipper  
of the DEITY.

Deterred by neither the beauty of the sculpture nor the eloquence of the epitaph, Samuel Winslow, who was for several years sexton of the First Baptist Church, obtained possession of the vault, caused his name, with sublime coolness, to be inscribed above that of him for whom it had been prepared, ousted its original occupants, used the tomb for a temporary resting place



of those for whom he was performing a portion of the funeral rites, and now it is supposed he reposes there, awaiting his turn to again come to light, brought thither by mortal or immortal hands. William Clark met with reverses in the French wars, losing forty sail of vessels, which so impaired his fortune and depressed his spirits that he died soon after. He was one of the original attendants of Christ Church; his dwelling, on the corner of Garden Court and Prince streets, was built of brick, and said to be the finest of the day. Next is the tomb of his brother, Dr. John Clark, whose family gave seven generations of physicians, in a direct line, bearing the same name.

Near the centre of the Hill is the tombstone of William Mumford, who died November 21, 1718, aged 77 years. He was one of the most prominent members of the Quaker Society, and was a stone-cutter and builder by trade. On July 10, 1694, he purchased a lot of land in Brattle Square, and built a brick meeting-house, which is said to have been the first brick church erected in Boston, and also the first Quaker meeting-house in Boston. It was conveyed to trustees, with a part of the land, for the Quaker Society, of which he was a prominent member. He afterward bought another lot on Congress Street, on the 5th of January, 170½, on which he built another meeting-house, to which the society removed when they sold the one on Brattle Square. They used part of this same lot for a burial place. About 1825, the land having been disposed of, the remains were removed by the Quaker Society to Lynn. Near by is the stone of John Soames (a cooper), who was one of the trustees to whom Mumford conveyed the first meeting-house, and who was also a prominent Quaker. He died November 16th, 1700, in the fifty-second year of his age, and nine years before the society sold the first meeting-house. At a short distance to the left of this stone is a slab in memory of Captain John Pullin, from whom the headland at the north-west of Chelsea, fronting westerly on the harbor, took its name.

The first stone on the right of the Hull Street entrance is a stone, bearing a coat of arms, in memory of Edward Martyn, who, with Timothy Thornton and Thomas Hutchinson, was the Committee appointed to purchase the second addition to the cemetery. Mr. Martyn was Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1715. He is said to have owned, at one time, most of the land from Hanover Street to the water's edge.

TOMB No. 7. The representative of this tomb in the present generation, is Frederic W. Lincoln, who was for seven years Mayor of Boston. The original owners in the Lincoln family were his grandfather, Amos Lincoln, and his brother. Amos Lincoln was one of the small party of patriotic young men who, disguised as Indians, threw the tea overboard at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle. He was then an apprentice, learning his trade as a house-builder, and was selected not only on account of his discretion and political principles, but because he was skilled in the use of an implement of his trade with which he pried off the tops of the tea-chests before his comrades threw their contents into the sea. He early joined the army and served during the war as captain in the artillery service. After the peace he married a daughter of Paul Revere, was one of the leading mechanics and citizens of the town, and engaged in the erection of many substantial buildings, the most important one now standing being the State House on Beacon Hill. He died January 15, 1829.

John Mountfort, who in 1711 built tomb No. 17 on the Hull Street side, was, in 1635, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; in 1713 owner of Mountfort's Wharf. He was ancestor of the well-known Mountfort family at the North End, who for many years resided on Prince Street. One of his descendants, Mr. George Mountfort, represented the United States, at the island of Crete, for nine years.

Jonathan Mountfort, brother of John, and founder, in 1724, of tomb No. 59, upon which is the finely sculptured family coat of arms, was a physician and apothecary. He resided for many years, at what was called "Mountfort's Corner." In 1717 he was one of the Building Committee of the "New Brick" or "Cockerel" church, of which he was treasurer.

Near this tomb is that of Edward Carnes, who lived on Hull Street, opposite the Small Ground. Mr. John Weir presented to Mr. Carnes a flag which he had carried when President Washington visited Boston in 1789, thinking he was a suitable person to have the same. Mr. Carnes carried it on the occasion of the great Jubilee, in 1851, in the presence of President Fillmore. It is now in the possession of his son, Captain Edward Carnes, of Charlestown.

About five feet from the Edes tomb lies the remains of Prince Hall, first Grand Master of the colored Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts.

The following Epitaphs are to be found on tombstones in different parts of the cemetery:

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
MRS. ELIZABETH BROWN,  
WIFE OF  
MR. NICHOLAS BROWN,  
WHO DIED DEC. 11, 1803,  
AGED 35 YEARS.

When the last scene — the closing hour — drew nigh,  
And earth receded from her swooning eye,  
Tranquil she left this transitory scene,  
With decent triumph, and a look serene;  
By faith she fixed her ardent hopes on high,  
In Jesus' merits, and in him did die.  
So shall her grave with rising flowers be drest,  
And the green turf lie lightly on her breast,  
Here shall the morn her earliest tears bestow,  
Here the first roses of the year shall blow,  
While angels with their silver wings o'ershade  
The ground now sacred by her relics made.  
Then rest in peace beneath this sculptured stone,  
Till Jesus' trumpet calls thee to his throne.

IN MEMORY OF  
MR. SAMUEL WAKEFIELD,  
WHO DIED NOV. 12,  
1809,  
Æ. 22.

This humble stone proclaims the truth —  
Here lies a much respected youth,  
But now cut down in early prime,  
And far beyond the ills of time,  
In brighter worlds and clearer skyes  
Shall all his many virtues rise.

IN MEMORY OF  
MARY HUNTLEY,  
who departed this life Sept 28 1798  
in the  
64th year of her age.

Stop here my friend, & cast an eye,  
As you are now, so once was I;  
As I am now, so you must be,  
Prepare for death & follow me.

A young man added to these lines, in chalk,—

To follow you I'm not content  
Unless I know which way you went.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
MISS MERCY JONES,  
WHO DIED APRIL 7,  
1805,  
AGED 20 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS.

Adieu, my friends, forever, ever gone,  
Her happy soul has put full glory on;  
The tenderest ties could never her detain,  
But O, our loss is her most happy gain.  
Gentle her manners were, her taste refined,  
Her face an emblem of her heavenly mind;  
Her speech sincere, and open as her heart,  
Her conversation did delight impart.  
Though young, she listened to the voice of truth,  
And trod a Savior's steps in early youth;  
Calm and serene, she yielded up her breath,  
And even triumphed at the approach of death.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
MR. PETER GILMAN,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 12TH 1807  
AGED 42 YEARS.

Stop my friends, and in a mirror see  
What you, though e'er so healthy, soon must be,  
Beauty, with all her rosebuds, paints each face;  
Approaching death will strip you of each grace.

Near the main path northerly is a diminutive stone which reads thus :

SARAH RULE  
AGED 9 YEARS  
DIED  
JULY YE 5 1690.

This is the grave of the mischievous miss mentioned by Cotton Mather, she having excited his ire by besmearing his manuscript with ink.

These lines are on a stone probably erected soon after 1700. They are without name or date. It is evidently a foot-stone:

What is 't fond mortal yt thou wouldst obtain  
By spinning out a painful life of cares;  
Thou livest to act thy childhood o're again,  
And nought intends but grief and seeing years.  
Who leaves this world like me just in my prime,  
Speeds all my business in a littele time.

MARGARET  
YE WIFE OF WILLIAM SNELLING AGED 46 YEARES  
DECEASED THE 18 DAY OF IVNE 1677

At the centre of the ground stands a building now used as a tool-house, which was built about forty-five years since, for a chapel or receiving-house. At the north-east corner of this building may be found the tombstone of the wife of a well-known silversmith, upon which are the following lines:

Death with his dart hath pierced my heart,  
While I was in my prime;  
When this you see grieve not for me,  
'Twas God's appointed time.

Among the names that are likely to attract the attention of the close observer are the following:

John Milk and Mary Farmer;  
William Beer and John Water;  
Samuel Mower and Theodocia Hay;  
Elizabeth Tout and Thomas Scoot;  
Marcy White and Mary Black;  
Timothy Gay and Daniel Graves;  
Charity Brown and Elizabeth Scarlet;  
Ann Ruby and Emily Stone.


Near the Parker tomb is the slab of David Copp, who was a son of William Copp, and an Elder in Dr. Mather's Church.

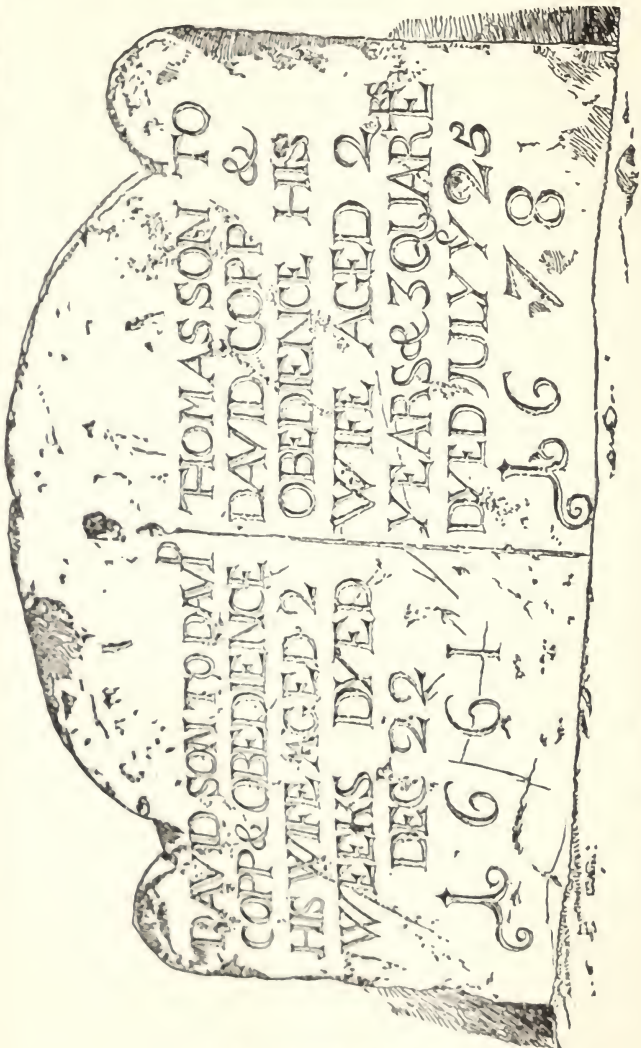
Near the Hull Street gate is the tombstone of Capt. Edward Rumney and wife. Captain Rumney served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge and charter member of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter of Boston. His son, Edward, was Sailing Master in the U. S. Navy, and is honorably mentioned in the official report of the capture of the English sloop-of-war Penguin by the Hornet. Congress voted him a medal, March 23d, 1815.

It is estimated that over ten thousand persons have been buried in this cemetery.

The author is indebted for the privilege of taking electrotype copies of several illustrations to the courtesy of Mr. Samuel A. Drake, the author, and Roberts Brothers publishers, of "Landmarks of Boston" and "Around the Hub"—books which no family should be without. He also takes this opportunity of thanking Messrs. John L. Stevenson, Albert Folsom, Benjamin Parks and George Mountfort for favors received.

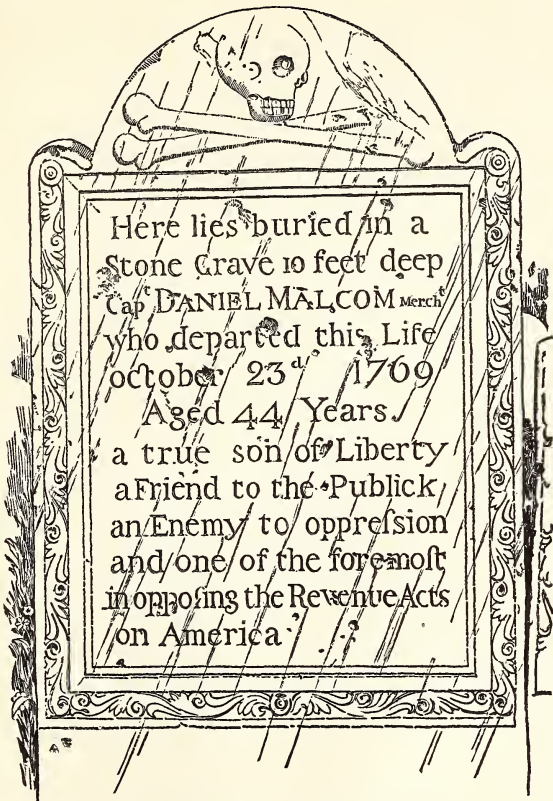
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 Copies of this book may be obtained by addressing  
"EDWARD MACDONALD, Superintendent Copp's Hill, Boston."



THE OLDEST STONE.

(See pages 26 and 32.)



**TOMB OF DANIEL MALCOM.**

(See page 38.)

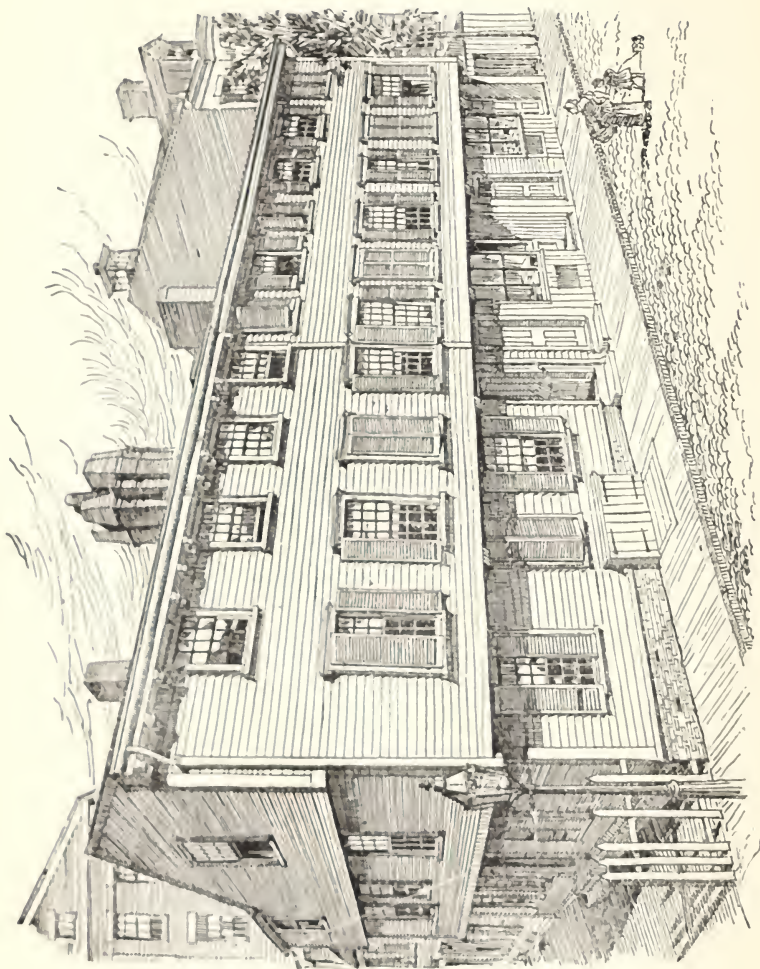
*Tombstones discovered in 1885 by the Superintendent.*

40. "John Stevens, son of Mr. Gammon and Mrs. Abigail Stevens aged 2 years, 9 mo. & 27 ds. Dyed Nov. ye 11<sup>th</sup>, 1747 and lyes buried here."

41. "Here lyeth buried ye body of Capt. Sampson Waters, aged 53 years. Departed this life August ye 13<sup>th</sup> 1693."

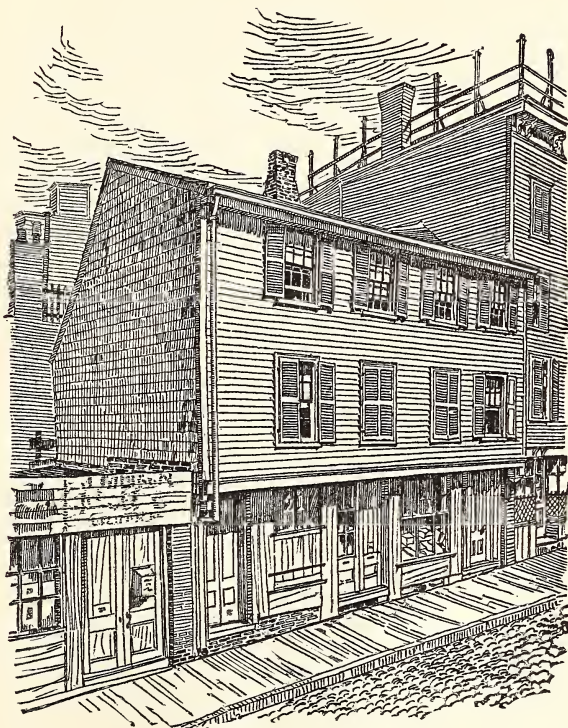
42. "Here lyes ye body of Samuel Whitman aged 53 years. died May ye 7<sup>th</sup>, 1715."

43. and 44. "F W 1734" "F W 1775."



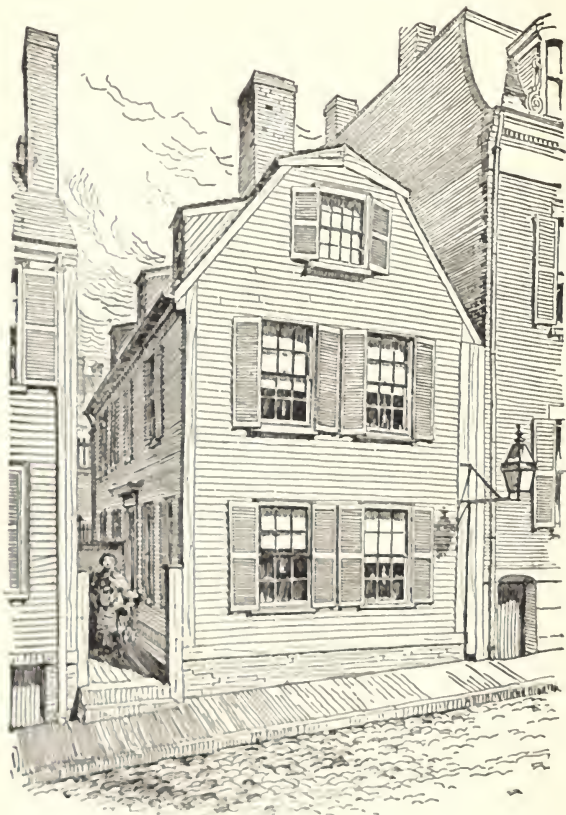
WELLS HOUSE. Erected 1660. (Demolished May, 1894.)





**BIRTHPLACE OF PAUL REVERE.**

The building 19 and 21 North Square is where Paul Revere was born and lived during the Revolution, and where he hung the transparencies on the anniversary of the State Street massacre. It is still in a good state of preservation.



GALLOUPE HOUSE.

*Headquarters of General Gage, June 17, 1775*

(See page 6.)

The lightest chime bell on Christ Church weighs 620 lbs. ; heaviest, 1,545 lbs. Weight of eight bells, 7,272 lbs. Cost 560 pounds sterling.

In rear of No. 4 Garden Court Street stands a fine-looking mansion-house, three stories in height. It was the former residence of Hon. F. W. Lincoln. The carvings on the mantel-pieces are deserving of more than passing notice. The building is now owned by Mr. Patrick Collins, who takes much interest in its preservation. It has been claimed to be the old Governor Hutchinson mansion, which was taken down in 1834.

The house in which Cotton Mather lived on Hanover Street was demolished many years ago. Where it stood is now a large brick building, numbered 298 and 300, and occupied as a wholesale liquor store.

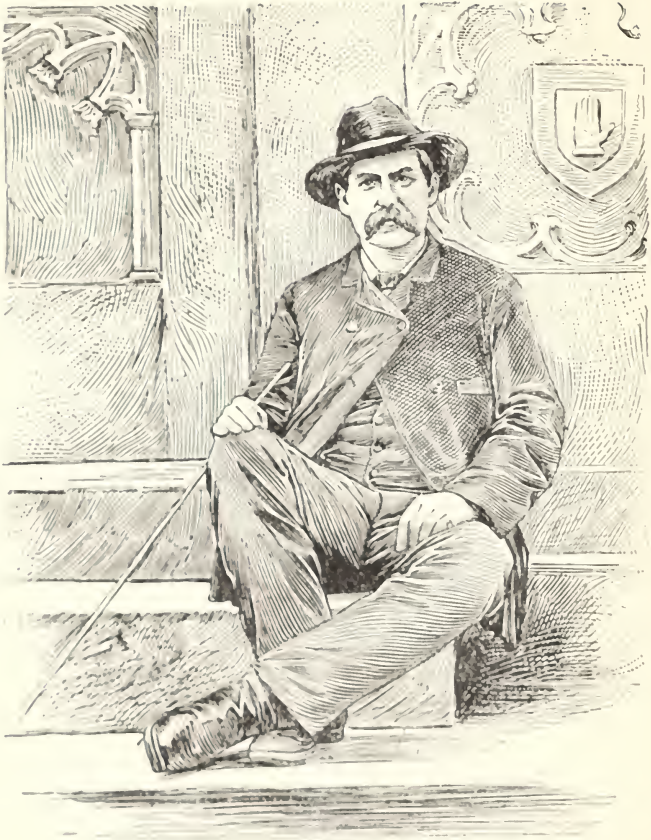
Opposite 57 Prince Street is an old building, the former home of the Thoreau family, previous to their removal to Concord.

On the site of the American House, on Hanover Street, was the home of Gen. Joseph Warren.

The former home of Master Tileston, No. 65 Prince Street, has lately been repaired and repainted. He taught seventy years in the Eliot and other Boston schools, and died in the eighty-ninth year of his age, Oct. 13, 1826.

On the 6th of April, 1797, John Stewart was hung on Boston Common for robbing the house of Captain Rust, on Prince Street. His plunder was taken at several times and hid in a tomb on Copp's Hill, where he was traced and detected on a stormy night.

The Sisters' School on Moon Street has been established about twenty years. They have about seven hundred girls as pupils. Until the purchase of the New North Church, Rev. Fathers McMahan and Haskins held services here.



A NORTH-ENDER OF YE PRESENT DAY.

On the corner of Lafayette Avenue and Prince Street stands an old building that was occupied during the Revolution as a hospital by the British troops; it was built out of heavy ship timbers, part of which may be seen by going through the old bakery. In the cellar several years ago some human bones were found by Mr. Harry Marsh, who was making some repairs at the time. At the northeast corner, projecting above the sidewalk, may be seen a piece of cannon, which is said to have been discovered by some boys while in bathing at the foot of Gee's ship-yard, and removed here by the Gee family, who owned this estate. Among the houses still retaining some of the carved cornices, ornamental work over the doors and mantelpieces, are the Lincoln House, off Garden Court Street, and No. 32 North Bennet Street. In an old house No. 37 Sheafe Street, ornamental tiles may be seen around the top and side of the mantelpiece.

At the north corner of Hanover and North Bennet Streets stands what is left of the house built in 1677 and occupied by Increase Mather, and where Cotton Mather spent part of his boyhood days, and later where Andrew and John Elliott lived.

No. 23 Unity Street was occupied during the Revolution by the British, the family having left town at the beginning of the war. The staircase is ornamented, and on the door was until recently an old-fashioned knocker. On Tileston Street opposite the Eliot School is an old tumble-down ruin occupied at one time by Captain William S. Baxter, of the Montgomery Guards, and now as a wood and coal store. The old over-hanging house on Moon-street Court was taken down in 1889.

The willow over the Ellis tomb was so badly wrecked by the gale in 1888, that the balance had to be taken down.

The old ruin No. 341 North Street was demolished in 1889; it was erected about 1725, the main portion being of brick, and was connected with the next estate by an archway. The estate belonged to the Dodd family for years, and was without any doubt the most picturesque old building in Boston.

Tremere House, Nos. 343 and 345 North Street, is one of the houses that escaped the big fire of 1776 that destroyed

nearly all that part of Boston, from North Square to the water's edge; it was erected previous to 1674.

The Robert Newman House was demolished in 1889; in the foundation of the oven was discovered an old tombstone belonging to the Greenough family, dated 1674.

The Badger House, corner Prince and Thacher Streets, was demolished in 1890.

The grasshopper on Faneuil Hall is one of the landmarks of Boston, though but few Bostonians know of its existence at the present date. It was placed there by Deacon Shem Drowne, in compliment to Faneuil, who had one on his summer-house, situated on top of Pemberton Hill, and which was said to be the only one in the world; but on investigating further, I found that the city of London also had a grasshopper, which was also the only one in the world, and its origin was as follows: A boy going home from school chased a grasshopper over the fence into a large field, and on climbing after the grasshopper he discovered in the grass a baby boy, which he took home to his mother, who brought the boy up and educated him; he afterwards became very wealthy and erected a large public building which he presented to the town of London, and on top he placed a grasshopper vane, in commemoration of how he was found. Shem Drowne made one for Faneuil for his summer-house, and in 1742 he also made the one on Faneuil Hall. Shem Drowne was a well-known copper-smith of that date; his tombstone may be seen in Copp's Hill. The vane has fallen down three times, and after repairing has been replaced, the last time but a few months since.

The steeple on the North or Christ Church was blown down twice and replaced, using the same material as far as it would go, replacing the broken timbers with new ones, and it has been repaired on the inside by new beams and braces where needed. Where the clock now is, was formerly double windows. It was from the window over the clock looking up Hull Street that Robert Newman displayed the signal lights. The clock was placed in the steeple in 1870, after the steeple on the Cockerel Church was blown down. The tablet was placed in the church in 1878, blocking up a round window in the front of the church.

On the Seward tombstone, on the Hull-street path, may be found the following lines : —

“Reader: beneath this stone is deposited the remains of Major Thomas Seward, who gallantly fought in our late Revolutionary war, and through its various scenes behaved with patriotic fortitude, and died in the calms of domestic felicity, as becomes a universal Christian.”

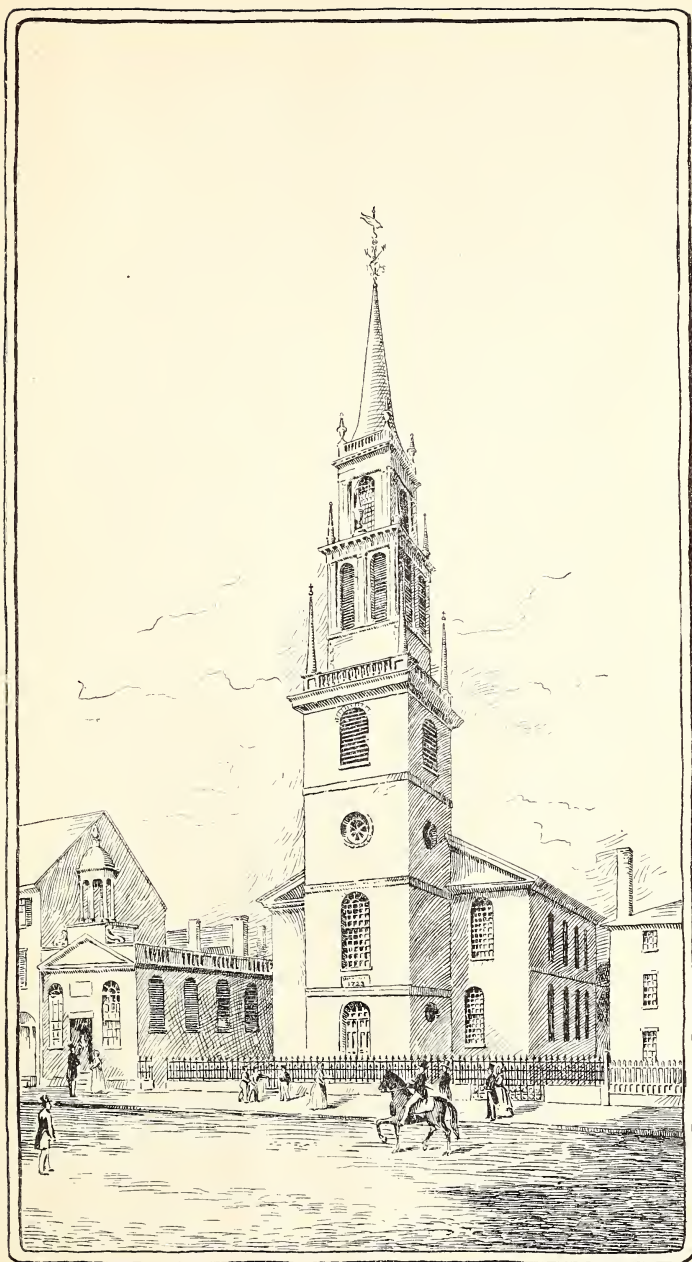
Back of the Greenwood tomb was interred a man by the name of Van Pronk. Sargent, in his “Dealings with the Dead; or, The Sexton of the Old School,” published by the Boston *Transcript*, has the following in regard to his wife, after the death of her husband: “The widow took on so, that the neighbors thought she would never get over the loss of him; she had a wooden model of her husband made, and took it to bed with her. Some time later she got acquainted with a young shoemaker, who took her measure for a pair of boots; about this time the servant girl came upstairs and says: ‘Mrs. Van Pronk, we are all out of kindling wood.’ The widow thought for a moment, and then says: ‘Vell, mebbe it vos about time to take Van Pronk, vot vas upstairs in bed.’ As we have heard no more about the widow, she no doubt was united to the cobbler.”

Crazy Mol, a harmless individual who went where she pleased, and frequently visited the grave-yard, where she would sleep till morning, on one occasion while enjoying her accustomed nap, was surrounded, without their knowing it, by a crowd of Harvard students, who had concluded to show the surrounding residents of the Copp's Hill what they could do in the shape of making night hideous. With toot-horns, etc., as before said, they arrived at the Charter-street slope of the grave-yard, surrounding the spot, unconsciously, where the old woman was asleep, and began to toot their horns and sing out, “Awake, ye dead! awake, and prepare for the great Judgment Day!” The old woman thus disturbed, apparently thought her time had come. She gradually raised herself up and said, “Good Lord, I am ready!” The students, who had succeeded better than they expected, were so thoroughly frightened that they scattered in all directions, as though the devil was after them. One of the students was so badly scared that he went insane from the fright.

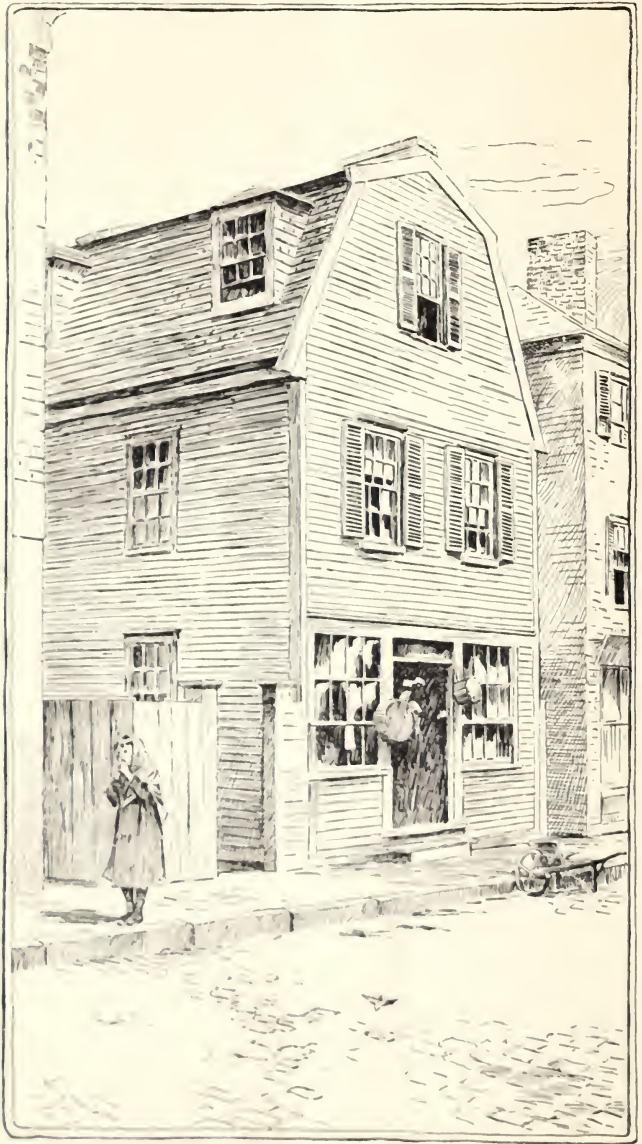
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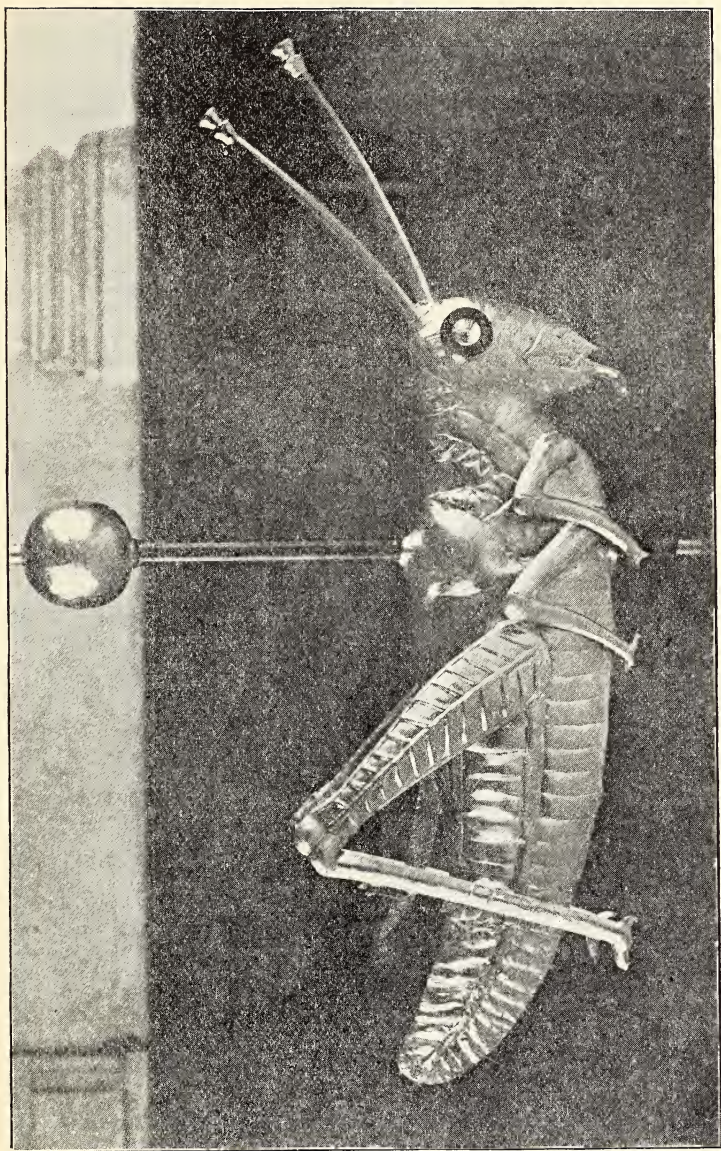




The North Church as it appeared when Paul Revere's signal lights were hung out from upper windows. Also, Academy where the first Sunday School was established.



OLDEST HOUSE IN BOSTON.



GRASSHOPPER. (See page 37)



FAIRY, COPP'S HILL.

2250













